deter dealers from packing in this shape. This

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times. From Waxhington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.

Gen. Scott's Letter to the President-The Pre-

quiring, as Gen. Scott supposed, 35,000 troops and

no fortifications to defend Washington, it is now

found necessary to keep 150,000 troops here, and

even with that immense force, and with the

thirty-two strong forts around the city, Washing-

ton is not regarded as safe yet! And in the

midst of all this tremendous military array, the

friends of the President are clamoring for a

The President himself very sensibly despises

these groundless fears. But to quiet the appre-

into town a few days ago with a private soldier

bundled into the carriage with him and another

one mounted on the box with the driver, both

armed with their loaded blunderbusses! Such

are his ideas of the state in which an American

President ought to ride. But to return to Gen.

It will be observed that he says the South may

be conquered to three years by an army of 300,000

lisciplined troops, led by a young and able Gen

eral, such a one as he said, seven months after-

wards, McClellan has proved himself to be. Un-

der the most favorable circumstances, it cannot

be expected that the work can be accomplished

in less time than he has specified. Half the time

has now elapsed. But, so far from being half

through with the task, it has just commenced, or,

rather, we are worse off now, so far as any pros-

pect of a successful termination of the war is

stead of Richmond being attacked, it is Wash-

ington that is beleagured. Instead of invading

the South, we are virtually standing on the de-

fensive, and the northern States are being invaded

and the northern towns captured. Although we

have three times 300,000 troops in the field, we

have not got 300,000 disciplined troops, nor more

than one third that many. The South has now

500,000 disciplined troops; and it is very evident,

from the experience of the past sixteen months.

that an equal number of our troops canuot con-

quer an equal number of southern troops. It is

not the fault of the men; they fight well enough.

It is not altogether the fault of the officers; many

of them are brave, skillful and prudent enough,

although some of them are neither skillful nor

prudent. But it is an inexorable rule of military

cience-a rule that has received the sanction of

all military history, from the times of Alexander

the Great, Cresar and Hannestil, down to the time

of Napoleon-that no nation can be conquered

unless the attacking army is from one third

larger to twice as large as the nation which is at

Our experience, therefore, I say, has shown

that we cannot conquer the South until we have

in the field an army of a million of disciplined

Abolitionists had not interfered with Gen. Me-

Ciellan, and broken up his plans, we would have

had that force now. As it is, and owing directly

to that interlerence, and to the fact that the for-

ces and resources of the rebels have been con

stantly underrated, we have just one tenth of that

many. Under the energetic rule of Gen. Casey,

however, and owing to the wise plan of filling up

the old regiments with new recruits, and streng-

regiments, the number of our disciplined troops

But it must be in borne in mind that General

Scott stipulates, as one of the conditions without

which the war cannot be brought to a successful

and able general. In seven months after this let

ter was written, the old General, admonished by

the weight of years, was obliged to retire from

active service During that interval, however.

he had marked the extraordinary abilities mani-

fested by one of the young Generals in the Union

army, and, when he resigned his commission, it

was with the express understanding with the Go-

vernment that that young General should be his

successor. The President, in his annual message

of Dec. 3, 1861, says: "With the retirement of

Gen. Scott and the Executive duty of appointing

any difference of opinion as to the proper person

was General George B. McClellan. Now that

avert from us some of the calamities that seem

the Northern States ground down by the weight

Cass 1573

Fulton..... 879

Lake..... 1086

264 1872 1081

1073

his stead a General-in-Chief, neither

council nor country was there

termination, that the army is to be led by a young

thening the old brigades and divisions with new

oldiers, under one head. If the radinal and

tacked; and not always then.

concerned, than we were at the beginning. In-

strong body guard to attend him, because, as

Gen. McClellan.

ument public.

Scott's letter.

VOL. XXII, NO. 23.

WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL, might open the way for servile insurrection and

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Selected Miscellany.

Lying III.

BY THOMAS ASHE. And kiss me on the cheek. And I would that I could speak My heart, my heart so happy pants; But I feel lost and weak.

This cup of pain so bitter is, And I grow dull with woe: And my tears are falling slow. But I touch your neck, your rosy neck; So I am blessed, I know.

O love, we wedded years agone! A blessed bliss for mel Love, let me, let me see Your blest soft eyes burn into mine! Dear eyes, how kind they be!

I touch your neck; my tears flow down: They soothe me while I speak. O love, I feel so weak. But kiss me, kiss me on the lips, And kiss me on the cheek.

The Glorious Political Victory.

In the almost absorbing attention to the military movements, we hope the public has not overlooked the glorious political victory which has just been gained in the North. It is more important in bringing a speedy termination to the war than a bloody field would have been. There has been great anxiety in all quarters since the Presi- through fear or any other cause, Mr. Lincoln's indent's remarkable preclamation. It was a grave famous proclamation is sustained, then we have question. It was directly upon the issue of for no Union, no Constitution to struggle for, no and against the Constitution. If the Republican party succeeded we could have no hope for the Constitution hereafter. The only check remaining to us was in our Congress. If it failed all was at an end, since the President, by one sweep of Executive power, had silenced the Judicial authority. Power seemed to be fast gathering into | you that you have no rights. No alternative re the hands of the Executive, and the Executive mains but to choose the destiny which an arro unrestrained either by past promises o. constitutional limits. We appeared to be fast lapsing into despotism, and to hug the chains that were fast fettering our limbs.

We do not exaggerate in saying that the triumph of the conservatives in the North, was a my power to support it, and that, when my efforts triumph of republicanism against despotism, and as such should cheer the hearts of all lovers of American institutions. It settles the question | that all might yet be well; but "the last link i as to whether the Union is still to continue a Re

this momentous election. The negro question was taking a shape more dangerous than it had ever done before. The programme was distinctly laid down to deprive the country of four million laborers, a loss which no country will stand in the vestige of freedom among us. It you would midst of prosperity. In the furtherance of this save yourselves from a species of carnage unexscheme, other evils, equally disastrous, would ampled in the history of North America, but unhave fallen upon the country, since not only was equivocally invited in Mr. Lincoln's proclama the labor lost, but, according to Lincoln's tremen- tion, let every man who is able to fight buckle on dous emancipation and deportation scheme, a tax his armor, and, without awaiting the slow and teof unparalleled magnitude would have been laid dious process of conscription, at once volunteer upon the overburthened people. Whatever side in the struggle against him. The race is not al issues may have sprung up in localities, this was ways to the swift nor the strong, and it can not, the main question, and we may look upon the in the nature of things, be possible that a just election as decisive.

It has been of no less momentous importance in another respect, to wit: In quelling the re- wage war in behalf of the Constitution, but now bellion. It could be set down as a self-evident proposition that the Union could not be restored upon the Abolition platform. It was the height of insanity to believe that the South would ever two brief years, has boldly usurped. He has sussubmit to a Government which favored negro insurrections. Every impulse of resistance was called out. It could not be expected that they would yield, while they had a man or a dollar, to right essential to the liberty of the citizen, a right a power which propose to call up the horrors of which the mailed barons of England wrested by St. Domingo in a population of eight millions of force from King John, and inserted in the great free white people. They never would submit, charter of British freedom; a right which it cost and no human man could wish them to submit to centuries of contest to engraft upon the British such an atrocity. The election has deprived the constitution; a right for which our fathers sternly rebels of this element, which would certainly in- struggled, and which is incorporated in every sure unity and desperation among them.

The tendency of the election is to show to the into the field without authority, according to his Southern people that, while it is resolved to con- own acknowled gment, and has become a military tinue the war until the restoration of the Union, dictator. He now claims the prerogative to yet it is not the intention to subjugate the South, abolish slavery without our consent; and, if he or to deprive them of rights enjoyed by their sister States; and it is the fear of this, we firmly our lands, and everything else we possess, and believe, which has prolonged the present contest, reduce us to a state of vassalage to which no Let the Southern States know that they will en- parallel can be found, save in the history of the joy the protection guaranteed to them by the Middle Ages. Constitution, and we believe they will willingly Knoxville, Oc. return to their allegiance. They seconded for fear they would be deprived of their rights, and the Southern politicians have persistently inculcated the idea that they would be robbed. We hope and believe the effect of the election will go far to remove any such impression.

In every way we regard it as the triumph truth, justice, and freedom, and congratulate the and Pennsylvania; and we have a right to shout country upon the result .- Louisville Democrat

Address of T. A. R. Nelson to the

People of East Tennessee. In all the speeches which I made to you in the spring and summer of 1861, as well as in a printed address to the people of the State, on or about ting in their places men who will seek assidiously the 30th of May, 1861, I declared, in substance, to aid the President in the adoption of such that if I had believed it was the object of the North to subjugate the South and to emancipate our slaves, in violation of the Constitution, I would have gone as far as the farthest in advo- plished under equally adverse circumstances, and

My attention has just been called to a proclamation issued by the President of the United States on the 221 of September, 1862, in which he declares that "on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight bundred | could have hoped, in its most sanguine moments, and sixty three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against traordinary excitement—without the expenditure people whereof shall then be in rebellion against traordinary excitement—without the expension the United States, shall be henceforward and for- of hundreds of millions of money—but simply by ever free, and the Executive Government of the the aid of the ballot-box-that mute instrume United States, including the military and naval to which we have been referred by Gen. McClel authority, will recognize and maintain the free-dom of such persons, and will do no act or acts tional differences; and to which, if Southern to recress such persons, or any of them, in States and Southern Congressmen had been true any efforts they may make for their actual free to themselves and the Union, the appeal would

dom."

I need scarcely remind you that one of the evils which I dreaded and predicted as the results of the efforts which were made to dissolve the Union was that, in the progress of the war, they

overthrow of the institution of slavery. My

opinions as to the unconstitutionality and impol-

icy of secession remain unchanged; but in my

public occasions, I have vindicated and main-

tained, and still maintain, the right of revolution.

On no occasion, however, did I ever assert the

doctrine that a violation of the Constitution by

other violations by the opposing party. The paramount causes which have controlled or in-

fluenced my conduct and opinions were love for

the Union and an unshaken confidence that we

had the best Constitution and Government in the

world. But, of all the acts of despotism of

which the civil war in which we are now engaged

has been the prolific source, there is not one

which, in the slightest degree, equals the atrocity

At one blow it deprives all the citizens of the

slave States, without distinction of the right to

hold slaves-a right guaranteed by the very Con-

stitution he pretends to uphold. It is true, he

makes an intimation that he will recommend to

Congress to provide just compensation to Union

masters in the slave States; but what right has

he or the Government of the United States to

deprive them of this property without their con-

sent? And what assurance have they that his

vague and general intimation will be applied to

them, or that an Abolition Congress, reeking

with the blood of the Sonth, and jubilant in the possession of usurped power, will adopt his rec-

We are in the midst of a sea of difficulties.

Many acts have been done in the South to which

we were bitterly opposed as a people, and which

we who have adhered to the Union, in spite of

perils and dangers, could not justify or palliate.

But the Union men of East Tennessee are not

now, and never were, Abolitionists. The Union

men of East Tennessee are not now, and never

have been committed to the doctrines of incen-

diarism and murder to which Mr. Lincoln's proc-

amation leads What, then, is the path of duty

in the trying circumstances which surround us?

Is it to belie all our past professions and to sus-

tain Mr. Lincoln's Administration, right or wrong?

Is it to justify a man whom we had no agency in

elevating to power, not only in abandoning the

ating the Chicago platform, his inaugural ad-

dress and messages to Congress, in which the ab

olute right to slavery in the States where it ex-

ists was distinctly and unequivocally conceded?

Or is it in view of the many violations of the

Constitution, and this crowning act of usur-

pation, to join that side which at present af-

fords the only earthly hope of successful re-

I am aware, my countrymen, that you will find

difficulties in bringing your minds to the same

wanton and unauthorized acts of cruelty and op-

pression have been perpetrated among you which

instead of changing your opinions have only been

calculated to aggravate and intensify a heroic

principle of endurance. Many of these acts have

been committed in remote places, without the

knowledge or approbation of the authorities at

Richmond, or of those who have held the su-preme command in East Tennessee, and under

such circumstances that you have felt it danger-

ous to complain. Gradually and slowly these

outrages have at last become known, and in the

very recent proclamation issued by Major General

Jones, you have the assurance that your com-

plaints will be heard and the most energetic meas

ures adopted to remedy the evils to which you

Let not, then, a sense of private and present

wrongs blind you against the enormities already

perpetrated and still more seriously contemplated

by Mr. Lincoln's Administration. If a majority

their professions of a determination to respect the

rights of slavery in the States, and if the light of

freedom is not utterly extinguished in the North.

may we not hope that a spirit of resistance will be

aroused in that section, which, combined with the

to our distracted and divided country? But if,

magnificent and unbroken heritage to maintain,

no peace to expect save such as with the blessing

The armies which have been sent near you to

tantalize you with hope have been withdrawn,

and with cool audacity Mr Lincoln virtually tells

gant and unprincipled Administration forces up-

It is almost unnecessary to declare to you that

I adhered to the Union amidst good report and

evil report, suffering and danger, while it was in

were paralyzed and my voice silenced by causes

beyond my control. I have cherished the hope

broken" that bound me to a Government for

which my ancestors fought, and, whatever may

be the course of others, I shall feel it my duty to

encourage the most persevering and determined

resistance against the tyrants and usurpers of the

Federal Administration, who have blasted our

hopes and are cruelly seeking to destroy the last

God will prosper the efforts of a man or a Gov-

ernment which has hypocritically pretended to

throws off the mask and sets it utterly at defi-

ance. No despot in Europe would dure to exer-

cise the powers which Mr. Lincoln, in less than

pended the writ of habeas corpus in regard to all

persons who have been or may be imprisoned

by military authority, and thus destroyed the

American constitution. He has called armies

The Popular Revolution.

Hallelujah! The wisdom, the judgment, and the patriotism of the people—their ability to gov

ern themselves-has again been asserted in the

result of the recent elections in Indiana, Ohio,

Hallelujah! The people have engaged in a revo-

lution which is to work out their political salva-tion, and to bring back all the States to a glori-

ous Union-first in discarding, as they are now,

the faithless servants who have brought these

monstrous troubles upon the country, and put-

measures as will insure the restoration of peace

No political revolution has ever been accom-

yet no revolution was ever more thorough and astonishing than that which was achieved by the

people of Ohio and Indiana, and in all probability Penusylvania, on Tuesday last. No army yet

marshaled in the field against the rebel hosts

Knoxville, October 3, 1862

and the Union of the States.

THOS. A. R. NELSON.

From the St. Louis Republican

of Providence we may conquer.

efforts of the South, will hurl Mr. Lincoln from

power, and even yet restore peace and harmon

of the Republican party have been sinners

have been subjected.

institution of the United States, but in repudi-

mmendation?

st speech in Congress, and on various other

All but four of the fanutical representatives of fatted. The arrangements made to pack for the radical abolitionism have been driven into ob- English and other markets in the Old World, exscurity by the voice of the people of Onio. Such, ceed anything ever thought of before, and, un at least is the look of things now. The vote up- less some mighty change should take place be on the State ticket will show a majority of twen- tween this and the middle of December, the great to shousand against Abolitionism, in a State which | bulk of the crop will be packed in boxes, and it gave President Lincoln forty-four thousand votes and the lard shipped to England and the conti over Douglas. Of all the radicals now in Com nent; and the high price of cooperage and the ungress. Ashley is the only one left to point the usually large stock of old bri, pork on hand, will one party would authorize or justify similar or finger of scorn at!

Indiana has also done nobly. She has left being the case, then, the price will be regulated Dunn and Colfax at home, and elected a majori- altogether by the rates of sterling exchange, and ty of Democrats-possibly all except three-to that by the prosecution of the war; and hence it the next House of Representatives-elected a is that we regard the trade in bork prospectively Legislature which will make choice of a true in a dangerous position. It may prove profitable Union man-a man who will give to the Consti- or the reverse, the chances being about equal in tution and the Government an earnst and hearty both aspects of the case. It is quite probable support—and then clinched all by giving to the State ticket a majority of at least ten thousand. will lead to high prices seem inevitable.

From Pennsylvania, we are without as full accounts, but this very fact justifies the belief that all is right there. The defeat of Grow, the Abolition Speaker of the House, is as good an index as we want of the extent of the revolution in that State, and we are content to wait for details. Meanwhile, all hail to Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania-they are redeemed from the curse of

What else remains? The revolution will go onward with the force of an avalanche. The people are weary and disgusted with that radicalism so prevalent in the present Congress, which would destroy the Government sooner than give

up political power. New York next month will vote more overwhelmingly against that radicalism than Ohio has done. Massachusetts is preparing to follow suit. Michigan will be revolutionized, and the "blood-letting" Chandler will share the fate of Summer in Massachusetts. New Jersey will be all right, and our near neighbor, Illinois, never out done in anything, will vindicate her reputation by electing a majority of conservative men to the House. She is already terribly aroused by the attempt to flood her territory with the run away negroes, whose very presence is offensive to the people, and with whom they do not want to come in contact in any way. While this good work is being done in those States, Missouri should not be found wanting in the hour of

From Cincinnati Price Current, Oct. 22. Financial and Commercial Summary

for the Past Week. The speculative movement in most kinds of produce, led to an increased demand for money. and the market has, therefore, been less easy, but all good paper offered was taken at 8a10 per cent. Gold has fluctuated largely and suddenly. and a large decline has been established, partly owing to the fact of its having been excluded they allege, he is in danger of assassination! from the New York stock board, and bankers re fostered by the previous course, and the credit of the Government thereby injured. This caused immense agitation in the market for coin in all the leading markets, and the week has been as remarkable for a general decline in prices of produce as the previous week was for an advance. Important changes were of hourly occurrence, and prices became greatly unsettled. Exchange on the Eastern cities has not undergone any al

teration; the demand has been moderate. Silver declined in the same proportion as gold, and so did demand notes, but at the close the market for all had assumed a steadier aspect. and was firmer under the advices from New York. The closing quotations were as follows last eve-

New York Demand Notes....20@22 prem.

The buoyant and excited market mentioned in our last, for the leading articles of produce, has been followed by a large decline in prices and a week of great depression. The decline in gold annerved speculators, and they generally withdrew from the market. The previous week they icted as if 40 per cent prem. was the normal value of gold; but the past week they wondered they were not able to perceive the absurdity of such an opinion. Then they thought they built their theories of an advance upon a solid basis; but now they feel that it was as unstable as the winds. It is true that the prices of all kinds of foreign goods, and most articles of domestic goods, and most articles of domestic produce, will be regulated by the price of coin; but it is ust as certain that it will be regulated by the manner in which the rebellion is suppressed, or n other words, the war prosecuted, and as this is extremely uncertain, it necessarily follows that there is great uncertainty regarding the ups and downs of prices. Flour advanced \$1 and wheat 15c, but all this was lost early in the week, and uperfine flour, which had advanced to \$6 30,

eclined to \$5, and then advanced to \$5 25. Wheat went up to \$1 20 for red, but fell back to \$1 and closed at \$1 02. Corn did not undergo much change, but oats advanced to 50e for new and 55c for old. Rive went up to 66 but fell back to 61. Barley very scarce, and wanted at \$1 25a Whisky advanced to 34c but closes dull. Butter is 2.3c higher and the supply wholly inadequate to the demand. Cheese advanced to

914, and in good demand. Linseed oil is held at \$1 02a1 05, but lots of any magnitude would not bring these rates on

Lard oil is 10c higher, and in good demand. Star candles are 1a2c higher, and tallow candles Ic. Soap has advanced 1/4c. The stock of star very light, and the tendency is still upward.

Mess pork advanced to \$11, and 1,000 brls. ity sold at this rate, but subsequently it was offered at \$10 50 without finding buyers. Bulk ments and bacon have been held firmly, but the trade in them has been light, the only demand being that from the Government. Bulk shoul ders may be quoted at 41/4c Smoked at 43/4c oose, though held at 5c; bulk sides 5c and smoked do at 534 a6, the latter rate including packages. Clear sines are still offered at 614c packed. Nothng done in lard for the want of stock. Butch ers is taken as quick as it is made at 83/4a9c, packed in tierces, and 814c without cooperage. drease is very scarce, and orders of any magni-

tude for it could not be filled. Salt is in active demand, and prices higher. Coarse Liverpool is up to \$2 50 per bag; fine, the same; Syracuse, \$3 50 per brl, and the supply not to be selected." And the person selected by the nearly equal to the demand; Turk's Island, 56a President, and designated by the retiring hero, 58c; Kanawha and Muskingum, 60c per bushel. was General George B. McClellan. Now that The rebels have escaped from the Kanawha Valley. They did not destroy the salt works, as has will say what I have known for the last five been reported, and d d not succeed in securing months, that General Scott believes now, and has over 3,000 barrels salt, and a portion of that they believed ever since the intrigues of the radicals left in the mountains, for want of transportation. caused General McClellan to be removed from No sait, however, can be brought from thence the chief command, that the war will not be antil there is a rise in the river.

The grocery market has been firm, and sugar McClellan is restored to that position, and left s 14c higher, and coffee 2c higher, but the mar- untrammeled to carry on the campaign. ket closed quiet though holders were firm. The The last paragraph in the third plan suggested Government demand continues good for sugar, by General Scott ought to be deeply pondered on coffee and rice, which tends to swell the business by statesmen all over the country, and it may yet

There is very little New Orleans molasses in looming up in the future. Fifteen devastated the market and hardly enough is doing in it to provinces, once States, to be held for generation establish quotations. Sugar house is selling at to come by large garrisons of troops, followed by 48,52c, and it is this kind which supplies the place a Protector or an Emperor; with the people of

The crop of Sorghum raised the past summer of a taxation that can never be paid, and every is beyond all previous precedent, and there is no Northern fortress made a bastile for the incar loubt that the molasses made from it will consti- ceration of innocent men, whose only crime will tute the chief consumption this year throughout the interior. The process of making it has been greatly improved, and the quality of that now beng made is good, and the syrup, when refined, is God bless General Scott! When he is in his

ther, though the demand is light. Beef cattle are 25c higher and the demand has been good; one of our packers bought quite free-ly. The receipts add up 1,200 head, and the vote of the Ninth District: market closed firm at \$3 24 for prime. Sheep are in good demand at \$3a3 50 per cen-

The demand for hogs has been quite active and ices are 25c higher, prime fat bringing \$3 75 Jasper..... 547

November, but the decline in gold and sterling Newton..... 287 been asking \$5 were auxious to contract at \$4 50, Starke....... and so the market closed. There is no doubt St. Joseph..... 2006 that the high prices will increase the crop, as it has induced feeding to a larger extent than had been anticipated or intended by farmers while the

The advices we have from the interior lead us to the conclusion that the crop will be fully as large as it was last season, and the hogs well elect Colfax by 279 majority.

The official vote from Starke county has not been received by the Secretary of State, but the reported majority for Turpie is 136. This will large as it was last season, and the hogs well elect Colfax by 279 majority.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY OCTOBER 27, 1862.

Where are the radicals' "three times three hun-

The Ninth District.

This District did nobly in the recent election Two years ago Colfax carried it by 3,402 majority. Now if he is elected it is only by a meagre vote. The entire Democratic ticket has been elected in nine out of the fourteen counties in the District and two Senators and five Representatives to the L-gislature. Well done Democracy of the Ninth District.

How is it Now!

dictions of the Old Hero Pul lled-Necessity for a Million of Disco lined Thoops The Army must have one Head, and that Head must be would be inevitable. He gave as reasons for the try, as our fathers made them, shall be preserved. conclusion, that all the influential men of Indiana, and that fanatics and extreme men shall not in The remarkable letter of Gen. Scott to the President, written on the day before Mr. Isucoln's all the elite of Indiana society, all the patronage terpose their policy between the Constitution and auguration, and sent to him through the Secreof the national and State Governments, were ex- the people. tary of State, and which is now for the first time erting their influence for that result. These conmade public, has created the most profound impression here. No one can be found to doubt the patriotism of Winfield Scott, no one can be found o doubt his wiscom, the fruit of the experience of a long life spent in the public service. There is probably no man living who has a more highly wand over the State to direct the thoughts and last I uesday is the result. cultivated mind than Winfield Scott, or is better able to judge upon all questions affecting the welaction of the people into the channel he desired. fare of nations, and particularly of this nation. But the delusion of the Governor was not more The views of such a man, therefore, upon the nacomplete than the illusion produced by the most tional crisis, are being pondered upon by public accomplished professor of the magical art. He men here, with an earnestness that may result in good. Prince John Van Buren is certainly entried the trick of turning rice into bon bons, but titled to the national thanks for making the docwhen he opened his box the rice, and not the bon bons, would appear. It is startling to see how actually the oid hero's predictions have been fulfilled. Instead of re-

His Excellency and a good many other foolish people may learn one lesson from the recent expression of public sentiment in Indiana, and that is that "influential" people and the "elite" of society-the bubbles that float upon the surface-may exercise a very powerful influence upon public sentiment when upon the right side, but when upon the wrong track they have to go where the wind listeth. It is evident that the Republican leaders have a very different mpression of public opinion since the election from what they had before. If not better, perhaps they may be wiser men, if it is possible for them to learn wisdom.

The recent Election in Indiana and the reasons for their Befeat as given | battle for the restoration of the Union and the

by the Republican Leaders. The smoke of the battle has now passed away- recent political triumph. If they had been at we have a view of the field-and the Democratic | home, their votes would have made the victory banner waves in triumph. Our majority in the the more overwhelming. The causes of the State is counted by many thousands. We have dispster to the defeated party are too plain to be seven of the eleven members of Congress, and both branches of the Legislature. At first the dict of the people against the ultra radical measleaders of the Republican party were stunned by ures which have been forced upon the country in the blow-but now they labor to assign reasons violation of the most solemn pledges of Confor the result, which may excite hope in their followers for the future. That which they make | tion of the frauds and mal-administrations which prominent, and repeat most earnestly is, that so many soldiers were absent from the State; and they assure their followers that had the soldiers they would take issue with their fathers and been at home the election would have resulted otherwise. Upon what facts is this statement made? It is not shown, nor can it be shown, They are not fighting to destroy the Union and that a majority of the soldiers from Indiana are Republicans. A comparison of the number of volunteers from the strongest Democratic district and the strongest Republican district of the State, would justify the statement, that there are largely more Democrats than Republicans in the army from Indiana. It is well established that of the soldier, who were permitted to go home from their encampments in the State to vote, and those who were at home as paroied prisoners, a large proportion, perhaps two thirds, voted the Democratic ticket. This was perhaps not the case in two of the districts, but that it was so the State there is sufficient assurance.

The soldiers appreciated the issues. They knew

the questions that were to be decided, and they felt that their pride of position, and their future interests required them to vote the Democratic ticket; and had the army been at home, and the soldiers among their triends in the different neighborhoods, the Democratic majority would have been increased many thousands. When they were called upon to volunteer they were assured, in the sentiment of the Crittenden resolution, that they were to fight for the restoration of the Union, and the maintenance of the Constitution. and they felt such a call to be high and honorable -and a warfare in such a cause worthy the sac rifice of cor ort, and the hazard of their lives. But now, after they are in the field, when they see a powerful effort made by the Abolitionists and radical men to pervert the war, and to make it no longer a war for the Union and the Constitution, but to free the negroes, every high consideration leads them to support the Democracy in the patriotic struggle to defeat such effort. When the war is over, and the rattle of small arms and the roar of the cannon shall have ceased, the soldiers wish to see our glorious banner still floating, with every star upon it, the Union restored, they stand together at the ballot box, either during, or at the close of the war, their ballots will express the same sentiment. To trample upon the Constitution of their country, to crush out the reserved rights of the States, and to free the negroes is not the warfare the Indiana soldiery expected; and the defeated politicians need not expect to better their fortunes by an appeal to them, unless that appeal be made in the name of the Constitution, and in the cause of the Union, and not in the name and for the cause of

diers will return to Indiana again to resume a prisoner on board the Bellerophon-but hurried their industrial pursuits, and they will not con- him off to sea, and to his island prison in the grave, the American people will honor his memory as the last of the great patriots. X. sent to come in competition with free negro ia- southern bemisphere, without regard to the safety bor. If the scheme of emancipation and Aboli- of the ship or the preparations for the voyage, in tion is carried out we must expect our State to order to avoid the great Writ of Liberty. NINTH DISTRICT .- The following is the official be filled, and the streets and pavements of our towns and cities to be crowded with free negroes, TURPLE and then the laboring man, whether he has been in the army or at home, and whether his labor be Democrat, for Congress, in the Tenth Indiana upon the farm in the shop, or upon the street, District, is four hundred and thirty-nine-a Demmust compete with the negro; his labor must be ocratic gain over the Congressional vote of 1860 degraded when it is performed by the side of an of thirty-three hundred and twenty-eight. The inferior, and it must be cheapened when that la- people of this district will be ably represented in ticians of Indiana must abandon this emancipa tion policy, which strikes at the honor and re muneration of labor, before they can repair the fortunes by an appeal to Indiana's working me or Indiana's soldiery. Let them raise the stan ard of the Union and the Constitution and the The official vote from Starke county has not rights and dignity of the States preserved ar mimpaired, and they may again be heard.

There need be no self-deception in relation

the late election. The leaders of the party that came into power two years ago to win dred thousand born and naturalized Yankees," success, made great promises to the people, who were to "march" when they heard the "cho- and they have not redeemed those promises, rus of universal human nature?" Nearly a nor sought to redeem them, and a dismonth has passed since the aforesaid chorus was appointed and indignant people have administered raised, but not one of the radical party have gone a rebuke. Inefficiency, partiality and corruption forward. Where are they? What are they doing? have pervaded the public service, and a just and honest people have passed their verdict upon it. The Constitution has been trampled upon and the citizen imprisoned and denied a trial, and a Constitution loving and just people have demanded a restoration of their rights. Abolitionists have sought to control the policy of the Administration and to place their purpose above the Constitution of the country and to make the supposed interest of the negro paramount to the rights of the white man, and a great people, mighty in their conservatism, have now said to During a late visit at Louisville Governor President Lincoln, We stand by you in the resto-Monron stated to a coterie of his political friends. ration of the Union, in the maintenance of the that the success of the Republican party in the Constitution and in the enforcement of the laws, election then soon to take place in this State but we demand that the institutions of our coun

In kindness, but frankly, we say to the defeated siderations he thought sufficient to warrant his politicians of Indiana, your course has lost you expressing the most undoubted confidence in the confidence of the people, and that confidence the success of his party friends. Like the magi- has again returned to the stable and ancient cian he considered it only necessary to move his Democratic party, and the voice of the people on

They Die Hard.

The radicals profess not to understand the oc asion of their overwhelming defeat in the elecions of last week. They attribute it to every thing but the right cause. In some cases they say it was by fraud and in others that it was owing to the absence of the soldiers. These apologies are as idle as the wind. If frauds were committed it was upon the part of the party in power and this will be demonstrated at the prope time. In a precinct not far from this city it can be shown that thirty Democratic votes were put in the ballot box and only ten were counted out In other localities similar outrages were com

mitted, as will be proven. And it can not be successfully denied by any candid Republican who as at the polls during the after the election in this township but that hundreds of illegal Republican votes were shamelessly deposited in the ballot-box Neither did the absence of the soldiers from this State, the sons of Indiana who volunteered to maintenance of the Constitution, occasion the misunderstood or misrepresented. It was a vergress and the Administration, and a condemnahave characterized the party in power. It is a slander upon the soldiers of Indiana to charge that brothers at home upon the questions which were involved and passed upon at the recent election. overthrow the Constitution, hence they could not have voted, if they had had the opportunity, for measures which, if successful, can not fail to result in the destruction of both. And when the soldiers return and speak through the ballot box, it will be found that their vote will be with their

ernment of the fathers. The radicals pretend not to understand that they have been weighed in the balance, and found wanting. And their defeat would have been the more complete if thousands had not been artfully led to believe by designing and corruptive politicians that the Government and the administration are indentical, and that a condemnation of the ultra measures of the latter would be a blow at the former. The election has dispelled this illusion. The verdict thus so significantly rendered will be approved by the great body of the American people, and the result will be the crushing out of Abolitionism and fanaticism, the consummation of which is the only hope of restoring the Union and giving renewed vitality to the Constitution. It is not strange that the radicals die hard, when they see that the power for which they have so long struggled must soon pass from them.

brethren at home in condemnation of radicalism,

and the funaticism and rasculity which have well

nigh ruined the country and destroyed the gov

Negroes Preferred.

One or two thousand able-bodied black refu rees an employed in the Quartermaster's Department here and upon the defenses about Washington at reduced wages. The amount saved or the difference between their pay and that of white laborers is much more than sufficient to support the five or six hundred colored women and children in the Government hands. This is derived from official persons, who say the contrabands are really a source of Government profit.

So writes the Washington correspondent of the with the rights and dignity of each State preserv- St. Louis Democrat. This only gives preference ed, and the Constitution and laws maintained in to niggers over white laborers, whose wives and their full vigor. For this they fight in the field; children may starve for all that the Abolitionists and for this the Democracy contend at the ballot care, if only the negro women and children are box. The heart of the Indiana volunteer, and provided for. The next move is to substitute the of the Indiana Democrat, beats in common for "colored gentlemen" in place of white mechanics. the Union and the Constitution, and not for a and so on until the darling idea of the Jacobins, system of emancipation of the negroes-and when that the nigger is equal to the white man, and "more so," is practically operative.

Writ of Habeas Corpus.

When the English Parliament declared in 1678 that this was "a great and efficacious remedy," they apparently spoke for the present age, as well as their own, and especially for this nation, as its existence in our National and most of the State Constitutions fully testifies. At the present time, bowever, this safeguard against the encroachment of an absolute prerogative can not be enumerated among the rights of the American citizen! The British Government did not dare to override it, When this war is over thousands of our sol- even in the case of Napoleon, when they held him

The Tenth District.

The official majority for J. K. EDGERTON, bor is sought by the inferior. The defeated poli- the next Congress. The following is the official

	EDGERTON. Allen	MINCHELL. Lagrange	
d	254: 2110		
,	Majority 435	the property from the same	

WHOLE NO. 1,216. Joe. Wright's Influence.

A Republican friend, speaking of the effect of JOE WRIGHT'S recent canvass of Indiana, says it is a remarkable fact that with two or three exceptions the counties wherein he spoke we given a large increased Democratic vote and the counties he did not visit gave a Republican gain. As an illustration, he stated that the Governor failed in his appointment in Warrick and Posev and there the Republican vote is largely augmented. but in Jackson, Flord, Vanderburg, Sullivan, Vigo, Allen, &c., &c., his influence was most deleterious to the cause he espoused, as is shown by the large increase in the Democratic vote. The Governor boasted that he had made seventyfive speeches during the canvass and behold the result! If he had made one hundred and fifty they would have added twenty thousand to the Democratic majority.

We suggest these facts for consideration to the philocophizing mind of the learned pig of the Journal, and in connection inquire whether Jox WRIGHT has been worth to the Republican cause the price paid for him by our Republican friends. We rather think they won the elephant in the raffle, and that they will find the keeping of him rather an expensive business. They have got him on hand to provide for anyhow, and he is a mighty hungry man. The political somersault of the ex-Governor, and its results, will point a moral, if it will not adorn a tale. The moral is, it is always safer to stick to your principles and your friends.

Another Kink.

The Journal since the election of Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidency has advocated and favored a peaceful separation of the States-permitting all that desired to leave the old Union to go in peace and establish a confederacy of their own. It has favored the war only for mercenary considerations, because it and its friends could make money out of it, and not upon principle or policy, for did it not declare with great vehemence and solemnity that a civil war would be a thousand-fold worse evil than the loss of a dozen States?

The Republican central organ has got a new kink. According to its theory the secession of South Carolina, which it justified as being in barmony with the philosophy of our government and the revolutionary principle upon which it is based, was a virtual dissolution of the Union it so stated when the news came that that State had peaceably slid off from its connection with the balance of the States. It is now cautiously but artfully broaching a new idea-a new combination for the Northwestern States. Daily it insists that the result of the recent election in Indiana and Ohio is a verdict of their people in favo of uniting the destiny of the Northwest and the South under one Government. It will not accept itself, or permit any one else to place a different construction of that expression of public sentiment. Knowing that it would be both imprudent and impolitic to openly advocate the idea which it says the late election emphatically de clares, it takes the next best method of accomplishing that object by boldly avowing that the people by a large majority have decided for it. By repeating and reaffirming with great pertinacity and apparent candor this view of the question, it hopes by familiarizing the public mind with the idea of annexation to the Southern Contederacy, to finally persuade them to believe that that was their purpose when they deposited their votes in the ballot box.

The sentiment of the poet will forcibly apply to this attempted demoralization of public senti-

ment by the Journal and its present policy: Vice is a monster of so frightful mien, As to be hated needs but to be seen; Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face, We arst endure, then pity, then embrace.

Such is the philosophy of the Journal. However repugnant to the people of the Northwest may be the idea of secession from the old and union with the Southern Confederacy, it hopes by keeping the subject ever before them to make them "familiar with her face," so that the monster which at first they would have hated, they will "first endure, then pity, then embrace."

The Journal has also another purpose in view in its new kink. It encourages and gives life to the rebellion by advertising to the South that a majority of the people of Indiana are traitors to their own Government and are in favor of union with that of the rebels.

Beware of wolves in sheep's clothing.

Daniel Webster Committed. As the years wane the people more fully realize

the greatness of Webster. What SHARSPEARE was in literature, WEBSTER was in statesmanship He was ocean minded. There is scarcely a phase of our political affairs, even in these extraordinary times, upon which his speeches do not furnish appropriate comment and wise counsel.

I disdain, altogether the character of an uncommitted man. I am committed, fully com mitted : committed to the full extent of all that I am, and all that I hope, to the Constitution of the country, to its love and reverence; to its defense and maintenance, to its warm commendation to every American heart, and to its vindication and just praise, before all mankind. And I am committed against everything which, in my judgment may weaken, endanger or destroy it. I am committed against the encouragement of local parties and local feelings; I am committed against all; any and every derangement of the powers of the several Departments of the Government, against any derogation from the constitutional author of Congress, and especially against all extension of the Executive power; and I am committed against any attempt to rule the free people of this country by the patronage of the Government itself. I am committed, fully and entirely mitted, against making the Government the people's muster.

Sixts District.-The following is the vote for Congress in this-the Sixth-District:

	DUMONT.	CONDUIT
cock	. 1346	1220
ndricks	. 1972	1200
mson	. 1156	1816
rion	. 4942	3772
rgan		1439
sby	. 1538	2207
905 905	12525	11654
	11654	
Dumont's majority	871	
	100000000000	1994

REBEL VIEWS OF BRAGG'S KESTUCKY CAM PAIGN.—A letter in the Augusta Constitution-alist, dated Bardstown, Ky., Sept. 27, says:

It is no part of Gen. Bragg's present plans to occupy Louisville. At every move he has deceived, out-generaled and outflanked Buell, who is now making his way to Louisville. If Bragg's object in making the recent demonstration against Louisville was simply to draw Buell's forces thither, he has succeeded. His ulterior object may be to fall back in the direction of Nashville and repossess that place, but as yet his strategy is not apparent. The Yankees would have us believe that he is closely pressed by their forces in the retrograde movement. A day or two will develop the real situation of affairs in Kentucky We understand that the late Northern acc from that State have not occasioned that solic tude in official circles which pervades the publi

The Federal Government is about to sup ply every soldier who has lost a leg in battle with a wooden leg. So says Medical Director Abbott. Having two wooden legs of its own it is only fair that the Government should supply one spiece to